

AUG 11 2008

Fenwick & West

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

To:
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 801 CALIFORNIA STREET
 MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94041

PCTNOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
REPORT ON PATENTABILITY
(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Rule 71.1)

Date of mailing
(day/month/year)
08 AUG 2008

Applicant's or agent's file reference

47608.0216 **23829-11597/PCT**

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.	International filing date (day/month/year)	Priority date (day/month/year)
PCT/US05/04137	09 February 2005 (09.02.2005)	09 February 2004 (09.02.2004)

Applicant

WILIFE, INC.

1. The applicant is hereby notified that this International Preliminary Examining Authority transmits herewith the international preliminary report on patentability and its annexes, if any, established on the international application.
2. A copy of the report and its annexes, if any, is being transmitted to the International Bureau for communication to all the elected Offices.
3. Where required by any of the elected Offices, the International Bureau will prepare an English translation of the report (but not of any annexes) and will transmit such translation to those Offices.

4. REMINDER

The applicant must enter the national phase before each elected Office by performing certain acts (filing translations and paying national fees) within 30 months from the priority date (or later in some Offices)(Article 39(1))(see also the reminder sent by the International Bureau with Form PCT/IB/301).

Where a translation of the international application must be furnished to an elected Office, that translation must contain a translation of any annexes to the international preliminary report on patentability. It is the applicant's responsibility to prepare and furnish such translation directly to each elected Office concerned.

For further details on the applicable time limits and requirements of the elected Offices, see Volume II of the *PCT Applicant's Guide*.

The applicant's attention is drawn to Article 33(5), which provides that the criteria of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability described in Article 33(2) to (4) merely serve the purposes of international preliminary examination and that "any Contracting State may apply additional or different criteria for the purposes of deciding whether, in that State, the claimed invention is patentable or not" (see also Article 27(5)). Such additional criteria may relate, for example, to exemptions from patentability, requirements for enabling disclosure, clarity and support for the claims.

Name and mailing address of the IPEA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: IPEA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. (571) 273-3201	Authorized officer Marianne Seidel Telephone No. 571-272-1600	<i>Janice Taylor</i>
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Form PCT/IPEA/416 (January 2004)

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY
PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY
 (Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)
 (PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 47608.0216	FOR FURTHER ACTION		See Form PCT/IPEA/416																								
International application No. PCT/US05/04137		International filing date (day/month/year) 09 February 2005 (09.02.2005)	Priority date (day/month/year) 09 February 2004 (09.02.2004)																								
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC IPC: H04N 5/225 (2006.01) USPC: 348/375																											
Applicant WILFIE, INC.																											
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This report is the international preliminary examination report, established by this International Preliminary Examining Authority under Article 35 and transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36. 2. This REPORT consists of a total of 9 sheets, including this cover sheet. 3. This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, comprising: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> (<i>sent to the applicant and to the International Bureau</i>) a total of ____ sheets, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis of this report and/or sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions). <input type="checkbox"/> sheets which supersede earlier sheets, but which this Authority considers contain an amendment that goes beyond the disclosure in the International application as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental Box. b. <input type="checkbox"/> (<i>sent to the International Bureau only</i>) a total of (indicate type and number of electronic carrier(s)) _____, containing a sequence listing and/or tables related thereto, in electronic form only, as indicated in the Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see Section 802 of the Administrative Instructions). 4. This report contains indications relating to the following items: <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 15%;">Box No. I</td> <td>Basis of the report</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Box No. II</td> <td>Priority</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Box No. III</td> <td>Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Box No. IV</td> <td>Lack of unity of invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Box No. V</td> <td>Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Box No. VI</td> <td>Certain documents cited</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Box No. VII</td> <td>Certain defects in the international application</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Box No. VIII</td> <td>Certain observations on the international application</td> </tr> </table> 				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Box No. I	Basis of the report	<input type="checkbox"/>	Box No. II	Priority	<input type="checkbox"/>	Box No. III	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability	<input type="checkbox"/>	Box No. IV	Lack of unity of invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Box No. V	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Box No. VI	Certain documents cited	<input type="checkbox"/>	Box No. VII	Certain defects in the international application	<input type="checkbox"/>	Box No. VIII	Certain observations on the international application
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Date of submission of the demand 01 August 2005 (01.08.2005)	Date of completion of this report 06 August 2008 (06.08.2008)																										
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: IPEA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. (571) 273-3201		Authorized officer Marianne Seidel Telephone No. 571-272-1600																									

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet)(April 2007)

Janice Sengen for

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/US05/04137

Box No. I Basis of the report

1. With regard to the language, this report is based on:

the international application in the language in which it was filed.

a translation of the international application into English, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of:

- international search (under Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b))
- publication of the international application (under Rule 12.4(a))
- international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2(a) and/or 55.3(a))

2. With regard to the elements of the international application, this report is based on (replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report):

the international application as originally filed/furnished

the description:
pages 1-20 as originally filed/furnished
pages* NONE received by this Authority on _____
pages* NONE received by this Authority on _____

the claims:
pages 21-25 as originally filed/furnished
pages* NONE as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19
pages* NONE received by this Authority on _____
pages* NONE received by this Authority on _____

the drawings:
pages 1/17-17/17 as originally filed/furnished
pages* NONE received by this Authority on _____
pages* NONE received by this Authority on _____

a sequence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing.

3. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

the description, pages _____
 the claims, Nos. _____
 the drawings, sheets/figs _____
 the sequence listing (specify): _____
 any table(s) related to the sequence listing (specify): _____

4. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report and listed below had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).

the description, pages _____
 the claims, Nos. _____
 the drawings, sheets/figs _____
 the sequence listing (specify): _____
 any table(s) related to the sequence listing (specify): _____

5. This report has been established taking into account the rectification of an obvious mistake authorized by or notified to this Authority under Rule 91 (Rule 70.2(e)).

* If item 4 applies, some or all of those sheets may be marked "superseded."

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (Box No. I) (April 2007)

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.
PCT/US05/04137

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims <u>1-23</u>	YES
	Claims <u>NONE</u>	NO
Inventive Step (IS)	Claims <u>NONE</u>	YES
	Claims <u>1-23</u>	NO
Industrial Applicability (IA)	Claims <u>1-23</u>	YES
	Claims <u>NONE</u>	NO

2. Citations and Explanations (Rule 70.7)

Please See Continuation Sheet

Supplemental Box**In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.**

Continuation of:

V. 2. Citations and Explanations:

Claims 1-4, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18-20, 22 and 23 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Ganther (US 6,081,422 A) in view of Ward et al. (US 2003/0142215 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Ganther discloses a network video camera (peripheral device 200)(See Fig. 2) mounting system (peripheral device mount 100)(See Figs. 1 and 2) comprising an adjustable video sensor assembly further comprises an image sensor (inherent of camera 200)(See Fig. 2) and a network camera lens (lens 206)(See Fig. 2), wherein said sensor assembly allows the viewing angle of said image sensor to be changed by an adjustment method selected from the group consisting of manually, mechanically or electronically (the camera 200 couples to peripheral device mount 100, the camera can rotate laterally and pitch up and down as desired)(See Col 4, lines 3-24); a mounting assembly (peripheral device mount 100)(See Figs. 1 and 2); an interface which transmits images from said image sensor (connector 110; device mount connector 110 preferably is a male connector...are USB connectors allowing the camera 200 to be attached to the computer system via a USB port according to known convention)(See Fig. 2 and Col. 5, lines 60-65); a low profile housing which further comprises said adjustable video sensor assembly (upper housing 202 in conjunction with lower housing 208)(See Fig. 2); and wherein said mounting assembly is attached to said low profile housing and wherein said mounting assembly performs the function of flush mounting (mounting assembly 100 performs the function of flush mounting)(See Fig. 7). Ganther lacks a network interface. However, Ward et al. teaches a network interface (camera's internal modem 32 ; if there is a request to send an image, the user ensures that the camera is connected to the appropriate service (wired telephone line, cellular phone, kiosk, etc.) and

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pushes a "send" button in the user button section 26, or selects a "send" menu option on the LCD 24. The camera then utilizes the appropriate network configuration file, shown in FIG. 4. Each network configuration file contains items such as the protocol type, phone number, etc., as described in Appendix I. The user password may be checked against the password in the network configuration file to ensure that the user is authorized to connect the camera to the desired service (step 60)(See Fig 1, Col. 2, lines 38-58 and Col. 3, line 16 through Col. 4, line 19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a network interface as taught by Ward et al. into the invention of Ganthier in order to provide the user with alternate ways to transmit image data to various locations such as web pages and email without having to connect to hook the camera to a computer to perform those tasks.

Regarding claim 2, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) discloses wherein said low profile housing further comprises a mounting point (mounting point 212 connecting the housing to the mounting assembly using a small cylindrical member 114 that engages to the mounting point 212 using tabs 122 and 120 to securely connect the housing to the mounting assembly) and wherein said mounting assembly is connected to said mounting point (See Col. 4, lines 3-32).

Regarding claim 3, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 2 above) discloses wherein said mounting point connects to said mounting assembly with a connector selected from the group consisting of threads, screws, snaps, rivets, plugs, velcro, connectors, spring material, compression material, and pins (mounting point 212 connecting the housing to the mounting assembly using a small cylindrical member 114 that engages to the mounting point 212 using tabs 122 and 120 to securely connect the housing to the mounting assembly)(See Col. 4, lines 3-32).

Regarding claim 4, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 2 above) discloses wherein said mounting point is selected from the group consisting of a front mounting point, a side mounting point, a top mounting point, bottom rear mounting point, a rear mounting point (mounting point 212 located on the bottom rear part of the housing) and a clip-on attachment point (See Fig. 3).

Regarding claim 8, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein images from said image sensor can be seen remotely over a network. However, Ward et al. teaches wherein images from said image sensor can be seen remotely over a network (It would be desirable to be able to transmit pictures directly from the digital camera instead of first transferring the pictures to a PC. For instance, on a vacation trip, it is desirable to immediately share pictures with friends or relatives via e-mail or Internet access)(See Background of the Invention). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein images from said image sensor can be seen remotely over a network as taught by Ward et al. into the invention of Ganthier in order to provide the user with means to immediately share images with friends or relatives via e-mail or Internet access.

Regarding claim 9, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 8 above) lacks wherein said network is a network selected from the group consisting of a power line network, a wireless network, an acoustic network, a wired network, the Internet, a Local Area Network, a Wide Area Network, and an optic network. However, Ward et al. teaches wherein said network is a network selected from the group consisting of a power line network, a wireless network, an acoustic network, a wired network, the Internet, the Internet (the system includes a network connection 40 to the online service or ISP (Internet Service Provider) 14), a Local Area Network, a Wide Area Network, and an optic network (See Col. 2, lines 54-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said network is a network selected from the group consisting of a power line network, a wireless network, an acoustic network, a wired network, the Internet, a Local Area Network, a Wide Area Network, and an optic network as taught by Ward et al. into the invention of Ganthier in order to provide the user with means to immediately share images with friends or relatives via e-mail or Internet access.

Regarding claim 11, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) discloses wherein said image sensor is powered from a power source selected from the group consisting of solar power, battery power, AC power, and DC power (inherently, power will be provided by USB connector, as USBs are characterized for supplying data and power between two connected devices)(See Col. 3, l, lines 22-36).

Regarding claim 14, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein said

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adjustable video sensor assembly further comprises a network camera lens. However, Ward et al. teaches wherein said adjustable video sensor assembly further comprises a network camera lens (the system includes a network connection 40 to the online service or ISP (Internet Service Provider) 14) (See Col. 2, lines 54-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said adjustable video sensor assembly further comprises a network camera lens as taught by Ward et al. into the invention of Ganthier in order to provide the user with a means to immediately share images with friends or relatives via e-mail or Internet access.

Regarding claim 16, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) discloses wherein said image sensor views images through a transparent medium (lens 206)(See Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 18, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein said network interface is connected to a device selected from the group consisting of a bridge, a hub, a switch, a router, a gateway, and a power adapter. However, Ward et al. teaches wherein said network interface is connected to a device selected from the group consisting of a bridge, a hub, a switch, a router, a gateway, and a power adapter (Ward et al. teaches that the interface may connect to a variety of known networks, such as PSTN, ISDN, an RF cellular phone network, or Ethernet. Ward et al. is teaching of connecting to a router, bridge, switch or hub)(See Col. 2, lines 39-59). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said network interface is connected to a device selected from the group consisting of a bridge, a hub, a switch, a router, a gateway, and a power adapter as taught by Ward et al. into the invention of Ganthier in order to provide the user with alternate ways to transmit image data without having to physically connect the camera to a computer.

Regarding claim 19, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein said network interface device is connected to a network device wherein said network device converts from one protocol to the another. However, Ward et al. teaches wherein said network interface device is connected to a network device wherein said network device converts from one protocol to the another (by teaching that the interface may connect to a variety of known networks, such as PSTN, ISDN, an RF cellular phone network, or Ethernet. Ward et al. teaches connecting to a network device wherein said network converts from one protocol to another, since the image data may be transferred to a telephone or a web page, the protocol changes between devices changes). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said network interface device is connected to a network device wherein said network device converts from one protocol to another as taught by Ward et al. into the invention of Ganthier in order to provide the user with alternate ways to provide protocol conversion to image data transferred from a telephone or a web page.

Regarding claim 20, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein said network device is a device selected from the group consisting of a hub, a router, a bridge, a gateway, a power line adapter, and a switch. However, Ward et al. teaches wherein said network device is a device selected from the group consisting of a hub, a router, a bridge, a gateway, a power line adapter, and a switch (Ward et al. teaches that the interface may connect to a variety of known networks, such as PSTN, ISDN, an RF cellular phone network, or Ethernet. Ward et al. is teaching of connecting to a router, bridge, switch or hub)(See Col. 2, lines 39-59). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said network device is a device selected from the group consisting of a hub, a router, a bridge, a gateway, a power line adapter, and a switch as taught by Ward et al. into the invention of Ganthier in order to provide the user with alternate ways to transmit image data without having to physically connect the camera to a computer.

Regarding claim 22, Ganthier (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein said network camera stores images in a storage device. However, Ward et al. teaches wherein said network camera stores images in a storage device (an "image utilization" file can be created in the camera storing a list of images to be transmitted by a particular method)(See Col. 3, lines 40-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said network camera stores images in a storage device as taught by Ward et al. into the invention of Ganthier in order to provide a means for image capture storage storage so images can be sent at a later time.

Regarding claim 23, Ganthier discloses a network video camera (peripheral device 200)(See Fig. 2) mounting

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system (peripheral device mount 100)(See Figs. 1 and 2) comprising an adjustable video sensor assembly further comprises an image sensor (inherent of camera 200)(See Fig. 2) and a network camera lens (lens 206)(See Fig. 2), wherein said sensor assembly allows the viewing angle of said image sensor to be changed by an adjustment method selected from the group consisting of manually, mechanically or electronically (the camera 200 couples to peripheral device mount 100, the camera can rotate laterally and pitch up and down as desired)(See Col 4, lines 3-24); a multi-purpose flat mounting assembly (element 100 of Figs. 1-2; the mounting allows to maintain the camera in place while performing pan and tilt operations and allow connectivity between the camera and the computer (See Col. 3, lines 23-24 and Col. 5, line 5 through Col. 6, line 21); an interface which transmits images from said image sensor (connector 110; device mount connector 110 preferably is a male connector...are USB connectors allowing the camera 200 to be attached to the computer system via a USB port according to known convention)(See Fig. 2 and Col. 5, lines 60-65); a low profile housing which further comprises said adjustable video sensor assembly (upper housing 202 in conjunction with lower housing 208)(See Fig. 2); and wherein said multi-mounting flat assembly is attached to said low profile housing and wherein said mounting assembly performs the function of flat mounting (mounting assembly 100 performs the function of flush mounting; notice that mount is flush mounted to the monitor 300)(See Fig. 7, Col. 3, lines 23-24 and Col. 5, line 5 through Col. 6, line 21). Ganthier lacks a network interface. However, Ward et al. teaches a network interface (camera's internal modem 32 ; if there is a request to send an image, the user ensures that the camera is connected to the appropriate service (wired telephone line, cellular phone, kiosk, etc.) and pushes a "send" button in the user button section 26, or selects a "send" menu option on the LCD 24. The camera then utilizes the appropriate network configuration file, shown in FIG. 4. Each network configuration file contains items such as the protocol type, phone number, etc., as described in Appendix I. The user password may be checked against the password in the network configuration file to ensure that the user is authorized to connect the camera to the desired service (step 60)(See Fig 1, Col. 2, lines 38-58 and Col. 3, line 16 through Col. 4, line 19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a network interface as taught by Ward et al. into the Invention of Ganthier in order to provide the user with alternate ways to transmit image data to various locations such as web pages and email without having to connect to hook the camera to a computer to perform those tasks.

Claims 5 and 6 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Ganthier (US 6,081,422 A) in view of Ward et al. (US 2003/0142215 A1) and further in view of Kendrick (US 6,175,300 B1).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 4 above) lacks wherein said mounting assembly is selected from the group consisting of a suction cup mounting assembly, a multi-purpose suction cup mounting assembly, a multi-purpose flat mounting assembly, a clip-on suction cup mounting assembly and a bracket mounting assembly. However, Kendrick teaches wherein said mounting assembly is selected from the group consisting of a suction cup mounting assembly, a multi-purpose suction cup mounting assembly, a multi-purpose flat mounting assembly, a clip-on suction cup mounting assembly and a bracket mounting assembly (elements 16-17 of Fig. 10; suction cups used to mount camera 10 to a flat structure, the camera can work as a rear mirror and remotely controlled so that user can perform pan and tilt to the camera from the seat of the car)(See Fig. 10 and Col. 5, lines 2-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said mounting assembly is selected from the group consisting of a suction cup mounting assembly, a multi-purpose suction cup mounting assembly, a multi-purpose flat mounting assembly, a clip-on suction cup mounting assembly and a bracket mounting assembly as taught by Kendrick into the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. in order to maintain the camera in place with an easy to detach mounting assembly that can be attached to different type of flat surfaces.

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein said adjustable video sensor assembly is remotely adjustable. However, Kendrick teaches wherein said adjustable video sensor assembly is remotely adjustable (elements 16-17 of Fig. 10; suction cups used to mount camera 10 to a flat structure, the camera can work as a rear mirror and remotely controlled so that user can perform pan and tilt to the camera from the seat of the car)(See Fig. 10 and Col. 5, lines 2-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said adjustable video sensor assembly is remotely adjustable as taught by Kendrick into the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. in order to allow remote control of the pan and tilt operations of the camera.

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Claim 7 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Ganthier (US 6,081,422 A) in view of Ward et al. (US 2003/0142215 A1) and further in view of Novak (US 2002/0141657 A1).

Regarding claim 7, the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein said video sensor assembly is electronically remotely adjustable via sensor resolution and wide angle optics. However, Novak teaches wherein said video sensor assembly is electronically remotely adjustable via sensor resolution and wide angle optics (a system for controlling a web-cam transmission wherein a web-cam is capable of capturing images of a wide field -i.e. Using wide angle lens- stores the images in a memory and said images are process so that a remote user can control the field of view by performing simulated pan and tilt functions wherein the user is observing a portion of the image and if wants to see a different portion of the image, the processor sends a different portion of the image so that there is no need to have pan and tilt motors controlling a camera movement (See Para. 0006, 0023-0024, 0036 and 0043). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said video sensor assembly is electronically remotely adjustable via sensor resolution and wide angle optics as taught by Novak into the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. in order to avoid the use of motors to control the pan and tilt function of a camera.

Claims 10, 12 and 13 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Ganthier (US 6,081,422) in view of Ward et al. (US 2003/0142215 A1) and further in view of Elberbaum (US 6,268,882 B1).

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein said housing is waterproof. However, Elberbaum teaches wherein said housing is waterproof (a camera is enclosed in a waterproof enclosure to be installed in outdoor environment exposed to rain or snow)(See Col. 9, lines 39-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said housing is waterproof as taught by Elberbaum into the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. in order to protect the camera and inside components from the weather and temperature changes if placed outside.

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein back cover is connected to the rear of said housing. However, Elberbaum teaches wherein a back cover is connected to the rear of said housing (element 5)(See Fig. 2A). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein a back cover is connected to the rear of said housing as taught by Elberbaum into the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. so that the camera can be flush mounted to a ceiling, tree, post, or other mounting surface.

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein a flush mounting back cover is connected to the rear of said housing. However, Elberbaum teaches wherein a flush mounting back cover is connected to the rear of said housing (element 5 and a base plate 13 for mounting the camera on the ceiling, shelves or other horizontal surfaces)(See Fig. 2A and Col. 5, lines 8-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein a flush mounting back cover is connected to the rear of said housing as taught by Elberbaum into the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. so that the camera can be flush mounted to a ceiling, tree, post, or other mounting surface.

Claims 15 and 17 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Ganthier (US 6,081,422 A) in view of Ward et al. (US 2003/0142215 A1) and further in view of Manico et al. (US 5,904,330 A).

Regarding claims 15 and 17, the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claims 1 and 16 above) lacks wherein said image sensor views images through a glare shield that is flush with a surface selected from the group consisting of a window and a transparent medium. However, Manico teaches wherein said image sensor views images through a glare shield that is flush with a surface selected from the group consisting of a window and a transparent medium (a window mounted camera system, comprising a camera, a mounting structure having a chamber mounted flush with the window, the chamber shielding the camera from light reflected on the window-glare.; said mounting structure is mounted to the window by using suction cups 56, 58 and 60)(See Fig. 1, elements 16, 44, 54, 56, 58 and 60 and Col. 1, line 48 through Col. 2, line 41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said image sensor views images through a glare shield that is flush

Supplemental Box

with a surface selected from the group consisting of a window and a transparent medium as taught by Manico into the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. in order to improve the image capture by protecting the camera from light reflected on the surface.

Claim 21 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Ganthier (US 6,081,422) in view of Ward et al. (US 2003/0142215 A1) and further in view of Strandwitz et al. (US 2003/0112335 A1).

Regarding claim 21, the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. (discussed in the lack of inventive step of claim 1 above) lacks wherein said network interface further comprises a bandwidth allocation system. However, Strandwitz et al. teaches wherein said network interface further comprises a bandwidth allocation system (a wireless camera that transmit images through a network, wherein said camera comprises a bandwidth allocation system used to find a proportion of available bandwidth in a connection serving a plurality of camera so as to define percentage of allocation of bandwidth for a given camera or from a camera to another)(See Fig 2, element 190 and Para. 0028, 0035 and 0063). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate wherein said network interface further comprises a bandwidth allocation system as taught by Strandwitz et al. into the combination of Ganthier and Ward et al. in order to provide properly defined portions of the bandwidth to transmit the images or interact with multiple terminals in the network and to receive a proper amount of bandwidth as required by the camera when transmitting image data.

Claims 1-23 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(2)-(4), and thus have industrial applicability because the subject matter claimed can be made or used in industry.

----- NEW CITATIONS -----
NONE